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of chemical research for new gases and protection against known gases which has been carried on by the Bureau of Mines. All testing and experiment stations will be under the direction of the Chemical Warfare Service.

The responsibility of providing chemists for all branches of the government and assisting in the procurement of chemists for industries essential to the success of the war and government has been intrusted to the Chemical Warfare Service.

All chemists now in the Army will be removed from their units and placed under the authority of the Chemical Warfare Service. Newly drafted chemists will be assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service.

Authority to assign enlisted men or commissioned chemists to establishments manufacturing for the government has been granted to the new section.

THE ORGANIZATION OF PHYSICIANS FOR WAR SERVICE

THE Council of National Defense authorizes the following:

As the first step in a nation-wide campaign to enroll every doctor in the United States in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, the Naval Reserve Force, or the Volunteer Medical Service Corps members of the committees of the Medical Section, Council of National Defense, for the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia met at the Hotel Washington in Washington. At this meeting the state representatives discussed with the representatives of the Council of National Defense details of the plan to be followed and received instructions.

This meeting is the first of a series, the United States having been divided into eight groups. The work will be subdivided among the state and county representatives of the Medical Section, Council of National Defense, in each state, and every doctor in the country who has so far not done so will be asked to apply for membership in the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army, Naval Reserve Force, or the Volunteer Medical Service Corps. El-

igible to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps are all those who would be eligible to the Medical Reserve Corps were it not for being over the age of 55, physical disability, community or institutional need, or dependents. Women doctors are eligible to the Volunteer Medical Service Corps.

The states included in the various groups are as follows:

Group No. 1.—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.

Group No. 2.—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia.

Group No. 3.—Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin.

Group No. 4.—Louisiana, Tennessee, North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi.

Group No. 5.—Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming.

Group No. 6.—Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado.

Group No. 7.—Washington, Oregon, Idaho.

Group No. 8.—Utah, Nevada, California, Arizona, New Mexico.

By authority of Surgeon-General Gorgas, of the Army; Surgeon-General Braisted, of the Navy; and Surgeon-General Blue, of the United States Public Health Service; Dr. Franklin Martin, chairman of the general medical board of the Council of National Defense, has appointed the following committee on classification of the medical profession of the United States for military and civil purposes. Colonel R. B. Miller, Marine Corps, United States Army; Colonel V. C. Vaughan, Marine Corps, National Army; Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Arnold, Marine Corps National Army; Surgeon R. C. Ramsdell, United States Navy; Surgeon J. R. Phelps, United States Navy; Dr. Joseph Schoreschowsky, United States Public Health Service; Dr. Otto P. Geier, Dr. John D. McLean and Dr. C. E. Sawyer. *Ex officio*: Surgeon-General W. C. Gorgas, United States Army; Surgeon-General W. C. Braisted, United States Navy;

Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, United States Public Health Service; Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Simpson and Dr. Franklin Martin.

This committee is authorized to meet at regular intervals and to cooperate with the committee on states activities, the state and county committees, and other agencies and societies engaged in advisory or executive functions dealing with classifications and enrollment for military, industrial and home needs.

THE STERLING BEQUEST TO YALE UNIVERSITY

THE residuary estate of John W. Sterling, which it is said will amount to \$15,000,000, has been left by the terms of his will to Yale University. Mr. Sterling, who was of the law firm of Shearman & Sterling, died on July 5 while staying in Canada at the fishing lodge of Lord Mount Stephen. Of the remaining \$5,000,000, \$1,000,000 goes to the Miriam A. Osborn Memorial Home at Rye, N. Y., and \$4,000,000 to relatives, friends, employees and charities. The clause which gives the residue of the estate to Yale University is this:

All the rest, residue and remainder of my estate not hereinbefore effectually disposed of, I direct my said trustees to dispose of in the manner following:

To apply the same, as soon after my decease as may be practicable, to the use and for the benefit of Yale University, in the erection in New Haven, Conn., upon land selected at its expense by it with the approval of my said trustees, of at least one enduring, useful and architecturally beautiful edifice, which will constitute a fitting memorial of my gratitude to and affection for my alma mater. The said trustees shall have entire liberty and discretion to apply any portion of the said property or its proceeds to the erection of a single building, and they shall apply the balance of said property, if any, to the erection and equipment of other fine and enduring buildings for the use of students in the academical or graduate departments, and, to some extent, to the foundation of scholarships, fellowships or lectureships, the endowment of new professorships, and the establishment of special funds for prizes.

In case I erect or provide during my lifetime for the erection of such a memorial edifice as is described in the first part of this article XXVIII., my trustees shall not be required to erect an additional memorial building, though they shall have complete power to apply my said residuary estate for the benefit of the said university to the erection of other edifices of a memorial character or to the other purposes specified in subdivision I. All buildings erected as aforesaid shall be made fire-proof and shall be constructed in the most substantial manner.

Mr. Sterling was graduated from Yale in 1864. His bequest is the largest ever made to an American university, and the amount has only been exceeded by the gifts of Mr. Rockefeller to the University of Chicago and of Mr. and Mrs. Stanford to Stanford University.

MEMORIAL TO JOSIAH ROYCE

SOME of the personal friends and colleagues of Josiah Royce, who believe that his work and his character made a deep impression upon a wide circle of men and women, and that he became in fact the center of a large spiritual community, many of whose members were unknown to him, as he was unknown personally to them, feel that the reverence and affection which went out to him as a thinker and as a man should be embodied in some appropriate memorial of him at Harvard University, where he expressed himself in characteristic speech and writing for thirty years.

It is proposed, with this end in view, to create a fund of \$20,000, to be known as the Josiah Royce Memorial Fund, the income of which shall go to Mrs. Royce during her lifetime, and thereafter to the department of philosophy of Harvard College, to be used in such ways as the department shall decide from year to year.

There are evident reasons why this appeal should not be delayed until the return of normal conditions, natural as such postponement might on some accounts appear to be. And further, the due honoring of our moral heroes, though a privilege under all circumstances is